

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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TRENTON.

A Visit by a "Journal" Representative

TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

A Pen Sketch of the New Industrial Building--Notes and Comments.

(Reported Specially for the JOURNAL.)

The New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes at Trenton, N. J., was visited by a JOURNAL representative last week. This school was established a little over twelve years ago, but in that short time has risen among the best in the country. Principal Weston Jenkins is an earnest worker for the education of the deaf, and the State of New Jersey is to be congratulated in having him at the helm of the State School for the Deaf. Of late there have been idle rumors, circulated by some mischievous person, whose intent is to do the efficient principal harm, to the effect that he has resigned. I wish here to correct all such rumors, so that the friends of Prof. Weston Jenkins may feel at ease about the matter. Almost from the beginning of the establishment of this young but progressive school, certain persons, whose names the writer deems it best to withhold, have used almost all kinds of methods known to them, to cause trouble in one way or another for those at the head of the school. Prof. Jenkins has no idea of resigning, and it is surprising to his friends in Trenton that the l. p. f. should print reports concerning him which have no foundation in truth whatever. I found Prof. Jenkins enjoying good health, and as I have already stated, as earnest as ever in the management of the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

The new Industrial building which was completed last year, and opened with appropriate ceremonies last June, is worth a description. I herewith give a pen sketch of it which appeared in the *Silent Worker* last June:

The building measures on the outside 42 ft., 9 in. in width, by 89 feet in length, is of brick covered with "rough-cast," and is two stories high with a basement and attic. The roof is framed to correspond with that of the laundry, to which it is joined, and is surmounted by a ventilator from which springs a flag-staff, 36 feet above its top. The exterior, while not showy or ambitious, is thus, as our illustration will show, dignified and eminently appropriate—more so than a highly ornate structure would have been.

In the quality of material employed and in the strength and rigidity of construction, the building may serve as a model for its purpose. It would be tedious to cite particulars at length but those with a knowledge of building will appreciate the meaning of such details as "yellow pine girders under first floor, 8 by 12 inches, first and second floor joist, hemlock, 3 by 12 inches, set 12 inches on centres, each girder and every fourth joist tied into wall by wrought-iron angle anchors of 1 by 2 in. iron, 14 in. long on the joist and 12 in. on the wall.

The whole basement, except about ten feet at the north end, cut off for a coal cellar and for an entrance on the east-side, is devoted to the purpose of a gymnasium. This large room is fitted up, with all the apparatus necessary for physical training and exercise.

Every thing in this department is of the very best quality, and that the pupils may get the best results from their exercise, they have been furnished, both boys and girls, with uniforms of the most approved material and pattern. The Swedish system will be used, under a

thoroughly trained instructor. The situation of the gymnasium makes it easy to heat in winter while it will be cool in summer. The floor space is ample for the movements of a class in drill, and in recreation hour all the pupils of one sex will find room for exercise.

The first floor is entered on the north-east and on the south-west corners, the first named entrance being for the girls and other for the boys. There is also a door on the south-east for putting in lumber or other heavy supplies. A hallway 5 ft. 6 in. wide runs north and south the whole length of the building, and a stairway at either end leads to the second story. The whole west-side of the first, about 70 ft. by 16 ft. 6 in., is devoted to the department of printing.

Of this space 12 ft. in length is partitioned off for a composing room for female pupils, of whom a class will be formed next Autumn.

Next comes the editor's office, 14 feet in width, separated by a railing from the composing room, which, besides the cases, contains a Gordon foot-power press, a paper-cutting machine, cabinets, imposing-stones and the usual equipments of a printing office.

Another railing separates the composing room from the press-room, the pride of the department.

Printing from engraved plates, especially by the half-tone process, requires great care and delicacy in their treatment. Considerable judgment must be exercised in the selection of ink and paper, much thought given to the rollers and the make-ready, in order to obtain the best results. "Not only this, but a press specially designed for such work is necessary, that is, a press which has an inking apparatus that will distribute the ink evenly and finely over the form.

The wood-working department occupies two rooms on the east side of the first floor,—a storage room about 20 feet long and the working room, which is 37 ft. 8 in. long by 16 ft. 6 in. wide—the width, by the way, of all the rooms in the building. In this large room, besides the working benches, which are of the most approved model, are a fine lathe which can be fitted for two persons to work at, if desired, a scroll saw, a mortiser and a grindstone. In the stock-room is a circular saw, fitted with blades to do all the kinds of work for which such a machine can be utilized.

The Russian system of manual training is followed as the basis of instruction, but the pupils are taught to apply their work to practical ends as soon as they are able to do so. The instruction in this branch is Mr. M. Graham Hallack, a graduate of the Manual Training High School of Philadelphia.

It should be said of all the rooms in this building that they are fitted with closets for every purpose needed, arranged to suit the convenience of the instructor and pupils.

A small room north of the wood-working room is used for the measuring and testing of pupils by the instructor in physical culture, with a view to adapting the prescribed exercises to the special needs of each case.

On the second floor, the whole east-side is devoted to the work of the female pupils in sewing and kindred branches.

At the south end is the mending room, where a skilled employe is kept constantly at work, and classes of girls assist her in rotation, each taking one lesson a week. Next comes the stock room, where every thing needed in the sewing department is kept, conveniently arranged. Beyond this is the cutting and fitting room, also fitted up with every thing necessary and convenient for its purpose. The last room on the north is the working room, where classes in sewing, from the most elementary grade up to the making of dresses, are at work in succession for six hours of every school day. The very complete and systematic course of the Teachers' College, New York, has been adopted, and under the tuition of Miss Emma L. Bilbee, who is a practical dressmaker, the girls are making very creditable progress. This room has three sewing-ma-

chines and turns out a large amount of work. On the other side of the hall, beginning at the north end, we enter the working room of the shoe department, under Mr. Walter Whalen. This is fitted with benches made to the order of the school, and with heavy frames carrying each three jacks. These are fitted to the varying height of the workers, and are made extra strong to stand the service required of them. According to the theory of instruction adopted in this school, machinery is introduced only where the hand work which it supplants can be of no practical use. Sewing machines, a roller and splitter, and machines for punching and eyeletting are the only ones used. The boys are taught to cut out patterns and make the shoes by hand, thus learning thoroughly how the shoe is built up and by this means being fitted, with a little practice, to work at any branch of the trade and especially becoming expert at mending—a line of work which is always open and which always pays well.

Beyond this room are the cutting room and the stock-room, both completely fitted up with apparatus and storage conveniences. The most southerly of the rooms on this side is for instructing in drawing and in kindergarten work under the tuition of Mrs. Frances H. Porter. Drawing is taught, not as an accomplishment, but as a means of mental development and of manual training. The aim is to teach the pupil to see accurately, to make the hand follow the command of the will, and to give him another and a valuable medium for expressing the conceptions of his mind.

It serves also a very useful purpose in connection with the other studies of the school. In advanced classes pupils are required to illustrate by drawing their problems in arithmetic and the objects they study for language or science work. With her little pupils Mrs. Porter uses a course specially adapted to the deaf, one in which the constructive work in paper or in plastic material leads directly to the natural use of language. The objects formed by the pupils are familiar to them and they have many things to say about them. The teacher guides this thought fresh from the child's mind, moulding it into the forms of English words, which thus become vastly more real and familiar to the child than when learned as a task.

"Finger-plays," concerted movements and other exercises vary the work and all are keenly enjoyed. The high-pitched roof of the building gives room for an attic, which affords air-space, preventing the stifling effect of the sun beating on a slate roof in hot weather. In case of need this space may be utilized for any one of a number of purposes. The building throughout is plumed in the most careful manner and in accordance with the best sanitary rules. Hot and cold water are freely introduced where needed and the fixtures are everywhere of the best quality for service. This work was done by Messrs. F. S. Katzenbach & Co., of Trenton, who also furnished the machinery and tools for the carpentry department.

Power for the machinery is furnished by a ten horse-power engine in the basement of the engine house, and is transmitted by a line of shafting down the centre of the building, thence by countershaft to the places where needed.

In the whole fitting up of the building the same thoroughness is discernible. Even the minor fittings, as hinges and the like, are of the very best, and if the brick walls in the work-rooms are exposed, it is not at all on the ground of economy, but because this is considered more in keeping with the purpose of the rooms than a finish in plaster or wood. In short, the Board have spared no expense and the Building Committee have not spared their time, taken from active private business, to fit this department for thorough, efficient work.

The ceiling throughout is of corrugated iron, painted in tones to harmonize with the wood-work. This material has the advantages of beauty and of durability, as compared with plaster, while it is more completely impervious to dust

than wood, and will not warp or crack.

The floor of the basement is of seasoned maple in strips 2½ inches wide. The other floors of the first and second stories are of best yellow pine, tongued and grooved. All this lumber was specially selected at the mill in North Carolina for the building.

Although Trenton is the second largest city in the State of New Jersey, outside of the deaf-mute school there reside very few deaf-mutes, and these are doing very well.

Prof. R. B. Lloyd has lost none of his old time energy as an instructor. Outside of the class room, it is said that he devotes a great deal of his leisure moments in solving chess problems, and is now quite an expert, having not long ago defeated men with records at the game.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Porter have a quite nice home near the Institution. Mr. Porter's work speaks for itself. Indeed the office of the *Silent Worker* is arranged almost to perfection. Besides teaching printing, Mr. Porter has developed to quite an engraver. The outline work which he uses to illustrate Prof. Lloyd's School Room department is done by himself.

Mrs. Porter conducts the Kindergarten department in a very creditable manner. It would be impossible for one unfamiliar with this kind of work to attempt to give this department full justice, so I can only say that all who can ought to see it for themselves.

The rotation system is in vogue at this school, and seems to meet with satisfaction.

All the teachers, including the Principal, are obliged to board outside of the school. Before the new Trade School building, there might have been good and sufficient cause for this, but now that this addition has been realized, I think that it is all wrong. The teachers beyond attending to their school duties never give any thought to the pupils. Above all, the Principal should reside at the school, so as to be more in touch with not only the pupils, but the whole household, whom he is supposed to be responsible for. In stating this I think I voice the sentiment of many others.

A. QUAD.

A SILENT CHURCH.

From the London Echo.

If quietude, total immunity from vocal discord, and a sense of complete restfulness are essential attributes which go to make up the ideal house of prayer, the claims to that distinction of an unpretentious institution in the busy thoroughfare of Oxford Street cannot be denied. Situated midway between the Marble Arch and Regent-circus is a red brick building of moderate size, under whose beneficent roof is collected every Sunday a congregation which has need neither for organ, choristers, nor anthem to aid it in its devotions. Music and singing in their entirety are cheerfully dispensed with, and the hoarse voice of a preacher afflicted with the very worst of colds would be no impediment to the proper performance of his duties. Little groups of persons may sometimes be seen gathered on the pavement near the doors, and, deep in converse though they be, not a solitary word escapes their lips. Discussion may be rife on all manner of subjects—the latest fall in stocks, the appetite of politicians for eating their own words,—even warm argument may be raging, and yet the air is not rent by a single angry cry, nor would an inquisitive stranger be any the wiser were he to attempt undertake the role of eavesdropper. He, a bewildered stranger in a familiar land, so to speak, would fail to understand the tongue, for the simple and adequate reason that, notwithstanding that much confabulation may be in progress, the machinery of the human tongue is not in motion. The church is St. Saviour's, and the people who are writing of are deaf and dumb.

Nothing of a religious nature could be much more interesting than a visit to this school. There are 30,000 deaf and dumb persons

in the United Kingdom, and they are spread over such an enormous area that religious influence only reaches them with difficulty. At the Oxford-street church, owing to the flock being scattered all over the Metropolis, the sizes of the congregation vary to a considerable extent. It is true the service has never actually failed, but on one recent occasion, at morning devotions, the congregation consisted of exactly four persons, and two chaplains went through the service. It is only just to say, however, that a sparse congregation such as this is the exception rather than the rule. Of a morning, when the offertory amounts often to no more than elevenpence (the congregation is an exceedingly poor one), there are sometimes twenty people present; at evening service there may be as many as sixty. The chaplain is the Rev. Dr. Stainer, a brother of Sir John Stainer, the eminent organist.

The service at St. Saviour's is extremely touching, not to say pathetic, and the strange silence and the rapid movement of many fingers in unison is apt to overwhelm a hearing person who is present for the first time. The oral system, it should be noted, does not obtain here, and the entire service is conducted with extraordinary rapidity of motion in the finger and sign language. Not the least impressive part of the service are the responses, which are made by the deaf and dumb on their fingers. The hymns, too, are "sung," if such a term may be used in this connection, by hand, the congregation bonding over their books and repeating the words by signs and on their fingers after the officiating clergyman. The prayers are delivered in similar fashion. A short sermon in the manual language brings the service, in which not a word has been spoken, and for the understanding of which the absence of speech has been an obstacle, to a close.

A visit to the lecture-room attached to the church on any night of the week is of the greatest interest as showing what the poorer deaf and dumb have done in the way of self-education and the brightening of their lives with scarcely any Government aid. Indeed, it is only of recent years that Governments have paid any attention to the deaf, who have been allowed to struggle on anyhow, despite the fact that they experience great difficulty in obtaining employment, owing to a mistaken fear which exists among business firms that those devoid of the power of speech and hearing are more liable to meet with accidents than those not so afflicted. The truth is that the deaf and dumb are gifted with such extraordinary quickness of vision that, if anything, the number of accidents occurring to this class is actually smaller in proportion to the mishaps experienced by those in possession of full and unimpaired senses. To return to the church, however, here in the lecture hall are positively deaf and dumb Sir Henry Irving. That pale young man there, with his arms akimbo, has evidently taken his cue from Beerbohm Tree, and surely this excitable little man with the twinkling eyes is a deaf and dumb disciple of Arthur Roberts. The truth is that these deaf and dumb people are particularly interested in stage plays. They are in possession of a stage, and they go through long pieces after arduous rehearsal, delivering the text on their fingers before appreciative audiences, who follow the performance with unbroken interest. Amongst other comedies which they have played is *The School for Scandal*, the splendid success of which leads one to suggest that the critics should really add another burden to their backs, and pay the Royal Theatre for the Deaf and Dumb periodical visits. One thing is certain—there would be no "booming" of the critics.

Mrs. Fuller, nee Miss Overton, of Albany, N. Y., has just lost her little child, who died from a complication of diseases.

FANWOOD.

Examination Over for the First Term.

FANWOOD ALMOST DESERTED.

Where Some of the Teachers Have Gone to Spend the Christmas Recess--Other Notes.

(From our Fanwood Correspondent.)

The ordeal of examination was finished on Thursday last, December 19th, and on the following days, Friday and Saturday, the Christmas recess began, at this writing, Monday, December 23d, the number still at Fanwood is rather small. There remains perhaps a few more than during the summer vacation, but this number will be reduced by a few more going home to-morrow. Were it not for the fact that Congress is in session and that only a few days ago the country was aroused by the President's message concerning the Venezuela boundary line, which may yet lead the two great English-speaking nations to war, I would really think that it is now summer. The weather has been so pleasant the past few days. By the way, did you say skating? Why, within fifteen minutes' ride from Fanwood there is a rink of real-ice, manufactured ice, and which is just the thing. Here it is possible, thanks to the advancement of science and American enterprise, to skate the year around. But to return to where I began, Fanwood is almost deserted.

Perhaps it may interest some of the readers of the JOURNAL to know where most of the teachers have gone to spend the Christmas holidays. Here is a list, as far as I have been able to find out:

Miss Myra L. Barrager left early Saturday morning with a large trunk full of presents for the little ones of a dear relative in Hancock, Delaware Co., N. Y.

Miss Eva Buckingham will rest in Clinton, Conn.

Miss Prudence E. Burchard will hang up her stocking at the seldom heard, but beloved country town of Oxford, N. Y. I hope she will not "get left."

Miss E. R. C. Caparn, one of the new teachers, who boasts of English blood in her veins, has gone to Summit, N. J. I hope that the war scare will not prevent her from returning to Fanwood on the 4th of January, to continue her teaching the young the "idea how to shoot."

Miss Stella B. Hamner has gone to South Starksboro, Vt.

Misses Harriet Hall and Bessie Nixon to Providence, R. I.

Miss Helen C. Vail availed herself of the low railroad rates, and has gone home to spend the holidays at Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Helen B. Andrews to gladden her friends at Hartford, Conn.

Miss Amelia Berry to Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.

Miss Fayette Peck to make up the family circle at the Peck homestead, South Egremont, Mass.

Miss Mary H. Higgs bided herself to Nyack, N. Y., where Santa Claus is said to have a workshop, but she went there to visit relatives and friends—not the "ole man."

Miss Mary Unkart will add to the gay populace across the river—Tenebly, N. J.

Mr. Robert D. Hoyt, will renew old acquaintances at his home in Burlington, Vt. Should war with England break out, Mr. Hoyt would be, by his military education, bound to enlist, but this he would willingly do,—so would I, if I wasn't "def."

Profs. Fox, Jones and Hill will personify Santa Claus and gladden the hearts of their little ones on Christmas morn, at their respective homes not far from Fanwood.

Editor Hodgson's home will also resemble a play yard, and his two

little daughters, Beatrice and Florence will be among the merriest of the merry on Christmas morning.

"A. Quad" will—never mind, he will be somewhere, perhaps he will tell you next week.

Arthur Izquierdo, who was born in Venezuela, had a novel ghost experience the other evening. He has general charge of the boys cap room, and in the evening he frequently has occasion to go down there. The other evening, the boys contrived to get up a trick on him; they tied a brick to the end of a broom and hung it up above the door so that it would swing against it, then they turned off the gas. It proved successful. Arthur went down and when he tried the door he felt somebody hit him, as he couldn't see, he became frightened and called Tutor Shanks to his assistance, declaring that he had met a real ghost. Tutor Shanks produced a match, and Arthur smiled not at the joke played on him.

Mr. James H. Caton made his presence felt on the 19th inst. Since then he has been dividing his time visiting friends and acquaintances in the city and at Fanwood, where all the boys like him. He is going to pay Miss Helen Keller a visit before he returns home. Mr. Caton, although deaf, dumb and blind, seems to enjoy life as any of us. Perhaps, he is the best educated blind and deaf person, next to Miss Keller, and their meeting would be very interesting to them both.

Some time ago there was a voting contest to see who the best all-around student in the art department was. The three best drawings to be voted on were by Messrs. Marks, Cox and Moeslein. Mr. Marks received the most votes, and was awarded the honor. He received 149 votes. Mr. Cox received an even 100, and Mr. Moeslein 77 votes.

Some one who takes a great deal of interest in this school, recently a beautiful mirror to the Institution. It arrived Monday, and has been put in the reception room, and greatly improves the appearance of the said room. The donor is assured that his gift is thankfully accepted, especially by the fair sex, who by nature like to see themselves as other see them.

Mr. Ira W. Tyler, a former pupil of this school, spent Monday afternoon at Fanwood. The next day he left for a trip up the State, where he will visit friends in Albany, Troy, Lansingburg and elsewhere.

The classification for the second term has been made. Promotions have been based on the recent examination held before the holidays.

The semi-annual house-cleaning began on Monday, and by the time school re-opens on January 4th, 1896, it is expected to be finished.

Our "littlist" printer's devil, Benny Silvermond, is 4 ft. 3 ins. high, but he set up three columns of the paper this week.

Ere the next issue of the JOURNAL is printed 1896 will have been ushered in, so here's a happy New Year to all! —A. QUAD.

Dec. 23, '95.

Sympathy.

Sympathy is the fountain of every success. No man ever made a real success for himself and the world unless sympathy was the mainspring of his activity. Carlyle never wrote a truer sentence than "When the heart is dead, the eye cannot see."

No work was ever done to the limits of its possibilities that did not engage the full sympathy of the worker.

Sympathy is the key that opens the heart of king and beggar. It is the touchstone of life, and never failing well of enthusiastic effort. Without it a man is a drudge, a slave to his necessities. He is free only as his effort is the expression of his sympathy.

The man who works without sympathy loses the beauty of life and is deprived of the inspiration of success. Everywhere sympathy is the foundation of true living.—*The Outlook.*

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 26, 1895.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 164th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS.
One copy, one year, \$1.00
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CONTRIBUTIONS
All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications. Contributions, subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York City.

Inquiries concerning the whereabouts of individuals, will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.
Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

"He's true to God who's true to man;
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

NEXT week the JOURNAL enters upon the last stride of the quarter-century. This issue closes twenty-four years of earnest effort to benefit all the deaf by publicly voicing their needs and wants and grievances, and recording their triumphs and successes. The policy of the past to eschew all maliciousness and to fight fairly and courteously every imposition upon the deaf, has been shown to be the wisest and most effective. The ranting, roaring, mud-slinging style, has not even temporary much less permanent influence. The blatant partisan may succeed in being heard, but is seldom or never heeded. It is the quiet, steady, determined tone, that wins respect and yields influence. That is what the JOURNAL is aiming at, and hopes to approach if not to accomplish. We want the public to feel sure that when the JOURNAL prints articles of commendation or condemnation, there is a good and important reason for it.

The year that is now closed has been an eventful one. To the JOURNAL it has been disastrous. The fire which destroyed everything the office contained has handicapped us ever since. From one to two days are lost every week in getting the presswork done and the paper mailed. Valuable records concerning the deaf, and which embraced pertinent points about institutions for the deaf, their principals and teachers, and data relating to nearly every prominent deaf-mute, as well as societies and associations, all were lost, and until a new repository of facts is compiled, the editor must rely upon memory or hunt up authority and truth from among the volumes of the New York Institution Library. We mention this to show the difficulties that are constantly confronted in getting out the paper, and also to explain again the cause of the delay of the JOURNAL in reaching subscribers. Before the summer comes again all this trouble will be overcome; a new press, first-class facilities and still greater ambition to make DEAF MUTES' JOURNAL a paper of the first excellence, will bring forth results that will be both gratifying and surprising to all who may be readers and subscribers. Our corps of correspondents has always been the best, and will continue during 1896 to demonstrate that well known fact. To all who have aided us in the past we return thanks most sincere, and to them, and to subscribers and to all deaf-mutes, we hope the New Year will bring happiness and prosperity.

THE Chicago Board of Education has decided that a principal of the Day Schools for the Deaf is unnecessary. The ship that attempted to get into port without the assistance of a pilot, was the one that met disaster. It is a poor policy to let things run themselves, and if the day schools are to be directed by a number of men who know nothing about the education of the deaf, their course is bound to be both devious and wobbly.

THE "special" announcing the death of Prof. Saunders, illustrates the folly of deaf-mutes visiting people after dark. A similar fatality occurred in Ohio about sixteen years ago.

NEW YORK.

Events of the Past Three Weeks.

THE GALLAUDET CELEBRATION A SWELL AFFAIR.

Quad Club Meets and Arrange Ball Matters--Notes Personal and Otherwise.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Theo. L. Lounsbury's address is 228 East 50th Street, New York City.

The chief event of interest that has occurred since the last appearance of this column was the reception in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, held at the "Arena" on the evening of December 10th. That it was a brilliant affair, all know.

The banquet was, in the slogan of the day, a swell affair. Only those who could well afford the price were privileged to celebrate the natal day of him who labored for the deaf without discrimination to their financial status.

Next time let there be a popular celebration at popular prices. I am sure that nine-tenths of the deaf of New York agree with me.

The Quad Club had its regular business meeting the first Saturday of the month. The routine of the business so far as can be made public was: A. L. Pach changed from a non-resident to an active member. Treasurer reported the club's finances as in a better condition than at any time since its organization. Eight members who were in arrears were suspended, but half of them have since made good their standing. Ball committee reported good progress and encouraging prospects. The souvenir journal privilege was granted to one of the members, who, instead of cramming it with advertisements will make it what it ought to be—a journal for the instruction of the general public regarding the deaf and their education. A committee was appointed to look after the club's annual stag to welcome in the New Year. It was voted that only members in good standing could attend, with the result that the treasurer had to go home under a strong body escort. Messrs. Capelli, O'Brien and Pach, who compose this committee have about completed the arrangements and have sent out circulars to those members in good standing regarding the event, which will take place in the vicinity of Fort George on Tuesday evening, December 31st. Those members who do not receive circulars will do well to write to the treasurer inclosing the dues for which they are in arrears, in order to enjoy the privilege, which is to be paid out of the treasury.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frey celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage on the 15th of this month, with a party which was gotten up by Mr. Koenig and Miss Mary Holste, and proved a thoroughly enjoyable affair, quite a number of friends gathering at their home and wishing them many returns of the day, while the host and hostess set up refreshments and the health of the couple was toasted again and again.

Miss Katie Streiner died on Friday night, December 13th, of consumption, aged thirty-eight years. Her illness had been a prolonged one, and the inevitable death came as a relief. The interment was at Lutheran Cemetery. Miss Streiner was a graduate of Fanwood and a resident of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Zorn are rejoicing over the advent of a new girl baby—the latest addition to the "new woman" folks.

Mrs. M. R. Palmer, of Albany, N. Y., is in town to spend the Christmas and New Year holidays with her folks and her sister, Mrs. Lounsbury.

The Xavier Union have elected new officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: Peter F. Redington, President; Harry J. Kennedy, Vice-President; Harry P. Kane, Secretary, Jerry Ford, Treasurer, and an executive committee composing John F. O'Brien, F. Grogan and J. D. Shea.

C. Q. Mann has just returned home from a three weeks' sojourn in the vicinity of Albany and Troy in the interests of the Gallaudet Home.

Miss Essie Spanton is spending the holidays in Paterson, N. J.

A. Capelli was in Trenton for a couple of days early this month, and says of the printing office there that it is a model one in every way.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Porter and little Corrie, of Trenton, will spend part of their holiday vacation in New York and Brooklyn.

The friends of Frank Stryker are asking where he can be.

M. Griolet de Geer is now in Washington.

The Union League will have no excursion next summer.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet held services at St. Agnes', 92d Street, Sunday. The New Jersey Society have a "Christmas Tree" on Saturday evening, December 28th, at their rooms, 756 Broad Street, Newark. Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. A good time is assured all.

Theo. I. Lounsbury now has his sign out as job printer at 228 East 59th Street.

Edward Hahn is off to Buffalo for the holidays.

Miss Gusie Berley is enjoying a well earned rest during the holiday week, at her brother's home in Paterson, N. J.

Alex. Dezendorf has turned from tenant to owner of a fine house in Brooklyn.

Mr. Jacques Williamson of Binghamton, N. Y., was down to Gravesend, L. I., last week on business. TED.

SHOT DEAD!

Prof. L. W. Saunders Instantly Killed.

HE WAS DEAF AND COULDN'T HEAR HIS NEPHEW, MR. YOUNG, WHEN THE LATTER CALLED TO HIM.

JACKSON, MISS., Dec. 25.—Prof. L. W. Saunders, one of the oldest deaf teachers in the country, and for many years teacher in the State School for the Deaf, was shot and instantly killed to-night at seven o'clock by his nephew, Mr. C. R. Young.

Prof. Saunders was to act as Santa Claus at the Christmas tree gotten up for the amusements of the deaf children in the institution, and called at Mr. Young's house in his Santa Claus garb.

His knock at the door was heard, and Mr. Young, the only occupant, asked who was there. Receiving no reply, he fired through the door at what he supposed was a burglar. Prof. Saunders dropped inside the hall and died in two minutes. The 44-calibre ball had passed clear through his body.

Prof. L. W. Saunders is a brother of Capt. R. L. Saunders, World's Fair Commissioner from this State, and highly respected both as a man and teacher of the deaf. Mr. C. R. Young is crazed with grief.

At the School for the Deaf, where he was to have been the leading spirit in amusing the deaf children, the news was received with profound sorrow by every one.

Prof. Saunders was well known throughout the country as an earnest instructor for those like himself deprived of hearing and speech, and the news of his death will be received with sorrow by his friends as well as by the profession.

HOW GOLD LEAF IS MADE.

The process by which gold is made into thin leaves is called gold beating. As yet the use of machinery for this purpose is very limited, nearly all gold leaf being beaten by hand.

First, the gold is cast into oblong ingots about three-fourths of an inch in width, and weighing two ounces each. These ingots are passed between polished steel rollers and flattened out into ribbons of about 1-180th of an inch in thickness. These ribbons are softened by heat and cut into pieces one inch square.

On hundred and fifty of these pieces are placed between vellum leaves, one piece above the other, and the entire pile is enclosed in a double parchment case and beaten with a sixteen-pound hammer until the inch pieces are extended to four-inch squares. They are then taken from the case and each square is cut into four pieces; the pieces thus obtained are then placed between gold-beaters' skin—a delicate membrane prepared from the large intestine of the ox—made into piles, inclosed in a parchment case and again beaten, but with a hammer of lighter weight.

Still then leaves are not thin enough, and once more each leaf is cut into four pieces and again beaten. This last quartering and beating produces 2,460 leaves, and the thickness of an inch. Gold is so malleable that it is possible to obtain a still greater degree of thinness, but not profitably.

These thin leaves are taken up with wood pincers, placed on a cushion, blown out flat and carefully cut into squares three and one-fourth inches in size. The squares are placed between the leaves of paper books, which have previously been rubbed with red chalk, to prevent adhesion of the gold, each paper book containing twenty-five squares or leaves of gold; and in this form the leaf is sold, not by weight but by superficial measure.—New Orleans Picayune.

1787--GALLAUDET--1895

The 108th Anniversary Celebrated in a Fitting Manner at the "Arena," New York City

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MANHATTAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Dr. E. M. Gallaudet's Address--Drs. I. L. Peet and Job Williams, Prof. E. H. Currier, and Others Also Speak--A Full Account of the Notable Gathering.

SPECIALY REPORTED FOR THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Anniversaries are as milestones that meet us on the busy roads of life and point out some sacred reminiscence of the past.

For the usual anniversaries, hallowed by the glorious deeds and heroic lives of men famous in our country's history, the deaf manifest as patriotic an interest as other good citizens, but December 10th, especially, appeals to them as the day indissolubly linked, by its associations, with the rise of deaf-mute education in America. It has come to be an annual festival for the deaf on which, though no legal proclamation is made, nor the usual routine work of life omitted, allotted hours are devoted to recalling the life and work of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, born December 10, 1787.

Whatever form the observance of the day may have assumed in other cities, probably no celebration in the present year has outvied in appropriateness of program and simple magnificence that of the Manhattan Literary Association in New York City.

From seven to nine o'clock on the evening of December 10th, the Arena, on 31st Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, was the Mecca towards which flowed representatives of the leading deaf residents of New York and vicinity, and distinguished educators of the deaf from other States. The establishment is peculiarly adapted to the celebration of anniversary events, and has a well earned reputation for the grandeur of its banquet halls, and as being the shrine of Metropolitan epicures.

It was in the "College Hall" of the Arena, a commodious apartment, flooded with mellow light and rich in the possession of rare and beautiful tapestries, that the members of the Manhattan Literary Association, with their guests, and friends to the number of sixty, assembled at the banquet board, the table taking up the full length of the room, with the seating somewhat in this order:—

Mr. A. L. Thomas
Mr. F. B. Thompson
Miss Agnes Kahler
Mr. I. Newton Soper
Mrs. A. Meisel
Mr. A. Meisel
Mrs. W. S. Wright
Mr. W. S. Wright
Mrs. W. G. Jones
Mr. W. G. Jones
Mr. S. M. Brown
Miss Ella Power
Mr. Thomas F. Fox
Prof. E. H. Currier
Mr. T. A. Froehlich
Dr. Job Williams
Mrs. M. A. Carlin
Mr. E. A. Hodgson
Mr. J. F. Donnelly
Mr. C. W. Van Tassel
Rev. Mr. Chamberlain
Mrs. J. Chamberlain
Mrs. M. Miller
Mr. M. Miller
Mr. E. Basch
Miss Ida Anspach
Mr. Theo. S. Rose
Mr. Bertine
Mr. Fred. Knox

Mr. O. Lewis
Mr. A. C. Bachrach
Mr. H. Kohlman
Mr. S. Frankenheim
Mrs. A. M. Yankauer
Mr. McMann
Mrs. C. McMann
Mr. A. Pfeifer
Mrs. A. Pfeifer
Mr. James Russell
Mrs. James Russell
Dr. I. L. Peet
Dr. E. M. Gallaudet
Mrs. E. Souweine
President Souweine
Mrs. Thos. Gallaudet
Mr. P. W. Gallaudet
Miss B. Gallaudet
Mr. H. J. Haight
Mr. Thomas Godfrey
Mr. F. W. Nuboer
Mr. J. Sonneborn
Miss Eleanor Rose
M. Griolet de Geer
M. Jno. Ingebrand, Jr.
Mr. I. Oppenheimer
Miss Hitz
Mr. S. Werner
Mr. M. Loew

*Not present.

laudet spurning far more brilliant prospects, gave his life to the cause of the deaf and deserves all the honor we can give to his name and fame.

Mr. Froehlich, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements propounded the query, "Why has this company gathered." To this Mr. T. F. Fox requested permission to answer by reading a few verses written by Prof. Amos G. Draper, of Gallaudet College, whose duties prevented his attendance.

"Wouldst know why round this festal board is sitting
This genial company in union blent?
Why happy light from eye to eye is flitting,
And all show sympathy and sweet content?"

O! stranger, long ago these had a friend,
—one
—Modest, kindly, all-accomplished,
Who lit their darkened minds with knowledge's sun,
And waked their spirits to faith's gentle guise.

So here they meet, clasp hands, and joy to render
Homage to him whom they can ne'er forget,
To bless, with humid eyes and accents tender,
The generous, saintly soul of Gallaudet.

(Applause.)

The two subjoined letters of regret from Mr. W. L. Hill and Prof. Hotchkiss were read by Mr. Fox, by request of the Committee.

ATHOL, MASS., Dec. 4, 1895.

MR. THEO. A. FROELICH:—
MY DEAR SIR:—I thank you for so kindly remembering me in your invitation to the celebration of the 108th anniversary of Thos. H. Gallaudet's birthday.

It would give me very great pleasure to be present, but I can't do it. I am unusually busy at present preparing to celebrate the Transcript's 25th Anniversary, and this work adds to my regular duties keeps me hard pushed.

I would greatly enjoy meeting my New York friends again. Their kind welcome on former visits is still very fragrant in my memory. Remember me to them all. It is most creditable to the deaf of New York and elsewhere that they cherish the memory of their great benefactor, Gallaudet, so reverently and proudly.

As the years roll on, and as the deaf everywhere take higher and nobler positions in the rank of citizenship, may they still be mindful of the great debt they owe to this illustrious and immortal man. His character and achievements entitle him to our veneration and homage, and we are blessed indeed in having such a name to rally around, and to inspire us always to the highest endeavor.

Truly yours,
W. L. HILL

GALLAUDET COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
KENDALL GREEN, December 9, 1895.

MR. THEODORE A. FROELICH, Secretary
Manhattan Literary Ass'n, New York

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your kind invitation to take part in the banquet of the Manhattan Literary Association on the 10th inst., in honor of the birth of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, I regret that professional duties compel me to forego the pleasure of joining you in this honoring the memory of our great benefactor.

The receipt of your kind invitation from year to year and my inability to accept a single one, has gradually forced upon me the conviction that the good Gallaudet must have been a great and noble man, being born at a time which makes it impossible for me to participate in the celebrations of your honored Association. If he had chosen Thanksgiving Day, or Christmas, or February 23d, or even the 4th of July, matters would have been simplified immensely, especially in the banquet line. But as he fixed on the 10th, that is, on the day which I am now celebrating, I can only send the Manhattan Literary Association my regretful greetings, and assure it that it would give me great pleasure to be present and add what I could to the increasing respect and affection for the memory of Gallaudet.

Please convey to the Association my thanks for its kind invitation, and my appreciation of its good work.

With personal regards to yourself, I remain
Yours sincerely,
Jno. B. HOTCHKISS.

Mr. Souweine presented. Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, of Gallaudet College, as the first speaker of the evening, remarking that an introduction was hardly necessary, he being known to all as a friend and sturdy champion of the deaf and their cause.

Dr. Gallaudet was received with long-continued applause, and responded in his happiest vein, giving his address in clear, forcible signs. The following is, with the exception of the two letters, not verbatim, but an off-hand translation of notes from sign delivery:—

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I deeply appreciate your cordiality and feel proud of the welcome you accord me this evening. You all have an abiding place in my affection, and it would require a good many more miles than I have had to travel to keep me from you on this occasion.

You naturally expect me to speak of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, but as his son, I may be pardoned for feeling a little hesitation in praising the work of my own father. You are doing that sufficiently in the honor with which you observe his anniversary. It has now been ten years since I last joined with you in a similar celebration. I confess I have been very derelict in my duty to you, but promise that I will not put off my next visit so long a time.

This December is fraught with great meaning for me. It marks the completion of forty years of service as a teacher of deaf-mutes. One thing that worries me in making this announcement is that you will regard me as an old man, as most of you are under forty, but the profession of deaf-mute instruction seems to be conducive to hale and hearty old age, for my friend here, Dr. Peet, has been fifty years in harness, and Prof. Porter of the College, sixty. It seems a good profession in which to retain one's youth.

Looking back forty years, I am not sorry to have given them to the teaching of the deaf. It is a sincere satisfaction, after so many years of active effort, to feel that I have passed them in so good and worthy a cause. When a young man I had the hope of one day becoming rich, but upon taking up my chosen lifework, I put such thoughts aside, and to-night I feel far richer in my happy memories of forty years of work than I could were I in the possession of the wealth of Vanderbilt.

Let me speak of the changes I have seen, especially in the methods of teaching the deaf. My talk will be serious, and I crave your indulgence for "talking shop" at this time.

In 1867 the first steps were taken in America to systematically teach articulation in a school for the deaf. The action on this subject by the directors of the Institution with which I am connected was prompt. I was sent to Europe and made a close inspection of between forty and fifty schools teaching by the oral method. Prior to this visit, I was a manualist, but upon my return, I at once took a generous attitude towards oral teaching, recommending to our American oral schools that every deaf child should have an opportunity to learn to speak. This would seem to make me a pure oralist. But to my suggestions I added a clause that made the system proposed broad enough to include benefit to all deaf children. I made a distinction between the Combined System and a combined system. In my report in 1867, I stated that the combined system includes:—

A. "Those institutions which make the sign language and manual alphabet the basis of their instruction, adding articulation to a greater or less extent."

B. Those institutions which make articulation the basis of their instruction, admitting signs freely to do the work which articulation fails to accomplish." Now in my visit to Germany I found schools using what was called the Combined System and which came under Class B. This is true of the schools I saw at Wiessensfels, Vienna, Prague, Berlin, Dresden, Munich. These schools were then living up to the wise recommendations of Hill, Reich, Wagner, Saegert, Groenewald, Kruse, and many other eminent and successful teachers of speech in Germany, as to the use of the sign language in educating the deaf.

Now you all know the sensible position taken by Heidsieck on the question of instructing the deaf, and the fierce opposition he has and to meet in consequence; yet he is right, and the course of events have proved it. It is natural to suppose that in any celebration of Heinicke's birthday by the deaf, spoken language should have been the order of the day. But at the celebration last summer it was not so; signs were employed throughout the proceedings as a means of intercourse and communication. In this connection the remarks of Mr. Schoenberger, of Berlin, at the unveiling of the Heinicke bust, is instructive. He said:—

"But a question here involuntarily presents itself. Heinicke's entire efforts were devoted to securing oral language to the deaf. Have we the right to celebrate his memory? Are we really the representatives of the deaf-mute brotherhood when here on this momentous occasion we address these assembled deaf by means of signs and gestures, whose sworn foe and bitter antagonist Heinicke had been all his life? Verily this is not the place to compare the language of signs and the oral language, their value and utility, and thus to come to an exposition of two diverse methods. There is no German deaf-mute teacher who would think for a moment of refusing to teach a deaf-mute oral language. Even beyond the confines of the Fatherland the usefulness and value of the oral method have won unequivocal praise. But it is a very different question whether speech, which after all is to the eye of the deaf-mute, only a sort of gesture language, is sufficient for his necessities and purposes; whether it will fully develop his mind, and whether within certain bounds and under certain circumstances, he must not resort to the language of gestures, which, whatever may be argued to the contrary, will remain his mother tongue and therefore the one tongue that will naturally and directly speak to his soul."

This statement of the good pastor simply voices the universal sentiment of the deaf expressed at their gatherings not only in Germany, the home of oralism, but in France, in England, in Ireland, and even in Italy where the deaf have repeatedly called for a broad, combined method of instruction. As for the United States, at the World's Congress of the Deaf, held in Chicago in 1893, a gathering of over 300 of the leading educated deaf men and women of the world, as the final act of the Congress they stood unanimously together in adopting the following as their platform:—

WHEREAS, There has been frequent expression of opinion at the World's Congress of the Deaf, assembled at Chicago, July 18-22, 1893, by representative American and European deaf-mutes, in regard to the comparative value of the various methods of instructing the deaf; and

WHEREAS, These speakers, representing every method of instruction observed in America and European schools, are practically unanimous in their condemnation of the exclusive use of any one method, and of the pure oral method in particular; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the World's Congress of the Deaf that the combined system, giving equal recognition to the manual and oral methods, is the only one system of instruction that meets all conditions and purposes and best answers the golden maxim, "The greatest good to the greatest number;" and be it further

Resolved, That in accordance with this sentiment, the Combined System be earnestly recommended to all schools for the deaf where it is not yet observed."

In the face of all this testimony in favor of the Combined System, what do we see in the United States to-day? A definite propaganda of pure oralism, backed by practically unlimited wealth. When at the Convention of Instructors at the New York Institution in 1890 the Speech Association was proposed, its organization publicly declined any purpose of pushing one method to the injury of another. Accepting their professions as sincere, the Convention gave to the new project a hearty welcome and aided in giving it a successful start. What was the result? A great change soon was noticed; it was no longer a mere effort to extend the teaching of speech, but to make speech the sole means and end of deaf-mute instruction. We might have expected this from the uncompromising attitude the pure-oralist have always occupied, and it certainly is unfavorable in comparison with the liberal manner in which the manualists have acted. The latter have taken all that was worth taking from the oral method and the result is a system that, beyond all question, gives the greatest good to the greatest number.

To-day the old oralists are oralists pure and simple, and they were twenty-five years ago. They will accept nothing from the manual method, but stick to their narrow-gauge, single-method plan. Mr. Greene once remarked to me that his best teachers were those who had previously taught by the combined system, for they were better prepared to understand and communicate with the pupils, and further, that had the system at present in use at the Hartford School existed twenty-five years ago, no oral school would ever have been est-

established. It is thus evident that the old manualists are to-day in the van, for they have adopted to the best advantage all that is good in the oral method. The oralists, on the other hand, never accept anything from the manualists, and are stationary so far as improvement is concerned.

Notwithstanding the adoption of a broad platform at the teachers convention at Flint last summer, a platform sufficiently liberal to include all teachers, we see unremitting activity on the part of the oralists to advance the interest of one method at the expense of the best interests of the deaf. We have an interesting spectacle of the tactics employed in the efforts the oralists are at present making to win control of the Chicago day schools for the deaf,—the same plans they employ at every opportunity.

What now is the duty of intelligent, educated deaf-mutes everywhere? Plainly it is to use every honorable means for combating the policy of the pure-oralist, single-method propaganda. It is their duty to stand firmly for a broad, comprehensive system that shall take the best of all methods and combine their valuable elements in the most effective manner: to provide for all the oral instruction that can be successfully taken and to tolerate no more; to insist on such use of manual methods, including the language of signs, as sound reason may justify and the real happiness of the deaf may require.

Most of you have probably read an article which recently appeared in the *New York World*, which was written at the request of the editor of that paper. I have now present two letters which are the direct outcome of that article, and which are so plain in their inferences as to require no further explanation:—

"NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1895.

MR. EDWARD M. GALLAUDET.
DEAR SIR: The article in the *New York World* some weeks since leads me to address you.

My son, twenty years old, was in the graduating class at the Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Lexington Avenue, New York City, last spring. I regret to say that his case sustains your position regarding the value of oral teaching alone.

"His teacher regarded him as the smartest boy in his class, and if my statement is of any value, from the knowledge of his classmates, I think the teacher was right.

Notwithstanding this, he is unable to understand any one, or to make himself understood outside of his own home circle. "Until a year or two past, I had viewed the oral method alone as most desirable, but have since then been compelled to understand the same views you so ably expressed in your article. This led me to look towards the college at Washington as my only hope of ever making my boy self-supporting and happy."

"I received the most discouraging treatment from his teacher and the principal of his school regarding this matter. "That left me but one person of influence whom I thought could help me in the matter—to wit, the same Alexander Graham Bell, whom you mention, and of whose influence I had good reason to feel secure. Of course he denounced the idea in unmistakable terms, which did not convince me, however, and which I did not fully understand until my eye fell on your article."

"But to the point. My afflicted son is the oldest of five children. I have no means except for daily needs. I understand that the Government supports a very few scholars during their course at your institution. If that is so, how can I get my son appointed as one of those few? Or is there any occupation in the way of helping about the institution by which he could work out his board while studying?"

"He is strong and willing, and of unimpeachable morals. No one could know him without loving him."

"Any word or advice from you would be gratefully received by his parents."

"NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1895.

DR. GALLAUDET, Washington, D. C.—

MY DEAR SIR: I have just read your article on oral instruction for the deaf, and I thought possibly my own experience in educating my daughter by that method might interest you, and that you might be willing to give me some advice, very much needed now, in regard to my daughter's case. She became deaf from meningitis at the age of five. She was put under the instruction, or rather guidance, of Prof. Bell, to whom I am greatly indebted for the preservation of her voice, which now, at the age of seventeen, is remarkably good for a deaf person."

"And yet it is not perfectly intelligible to any but members of her own family or intimate friends. Neither can she read the lips of strangers with facility; and after ten years of most persevering and conscientious study in this country and in Europe, I am forced to the conclusion that your theory is correct: that the combined method is the best. For these reasons chiefly, I am inclined to believe that voice drill and lip-reading that the general education obtains but limited consideration."

"Another reason is the eye-strain required, the intense attention required to catch the meaning from the lips of the ordinary talker. Of course the family open the mouth very readily and speak with deliberation, and there is no doubt that in the family circle Mr. Bell's method is valuable, but in the world at large it has but little value to the deaf child."

"I do not think it worth while to discuss the extraordinary child, who has sometimes a marvelous instinct rather than skill to catch one's meaning. It lies in the realm of mind-reading, or what is called second sight."

"What I most deplore in my own child's case is her loss of her hearing. She has been deprived of their society in order to compel her to use her voice, and she is terribly lonely. She longs for her own kind, and feels an antagonism to hearing girls, whom she often finds selfish and given up, and she resents this also. If happiness is the end to which we all try to attain, then surely the deaf should be encouraged to associate with each other."

"My daughter lives in the world of book-keepers. She is extremely intelligent and manifests decided literary talent. "She is industrious and ambitious for a higher education. Is your college open to her?"

Dr. Souweine then introduced

Mr. Job. Williams of the American School, Hartford, Conn., who was enthusiastically received and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—It is a pleasure to be here to-night to join you in doing honor to him memory of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the Father of Deaf-Mute education in this country. Magnificent have been the results of his labors and of the labors of his successors who have followed in the main the lines he marked out, pruning, modifying, and improving his methods as time and experience have suggested.

When God has a great or special work to be done, he raises up a man to do it. When the American Colonies began their contest for independence and needed a man of skill, indomitable courage, untiring patience, and perseverance, God had raised up Washington and qualified him to fill the place, and conduct the struggle to a successful issue. When the deaf and dumb needed a man of sound judgment and judicial temperance was needed to take the helm and steer the ship of state safely through the

Civil War, the finger of Providence pointed to Abraham Lincoln who had been raised up and prepared for that difficult task. When a leader of our armies was needed, God provided him in the person of Ulysses S. Grant.

Not less so, it seems to me, did God raise up Thomas H. Gallaudet and fit him for the work he was called upon to do. Providential circumstances led him through a very varied training, all tending to qualify him for the post he was to fill, and when at last he crossed the Atlantic to get special training for his profession, it was a kind Providence that shut and barred the doors against him in England and Scotland and drove him to France, where he learned a system of instruction which was certainly the best for the conditions of that time. Many of the pupils on entering school were too old to learn written or spoken language easily. Four years which was the period at first, and six years, which was the limit for a very long time, were too short a period in which was to teach History, Arithmetic, Geography and everything else, solely through a medium so slowly acquired as the English language. The system of instruction introduced by Mr. Gallaudet, made it possible to establish in a short time a ready means of communication by which the mind could be reached and developed, and by which could be given all sorts of information far in advance of the pupil's ability to receive them through written or spoken language. It made men and women intelligent, however faulty their English might be. It made independent men and women who took well their part in life. The early teachers did not undervalue speech and speech reading, but they did consider that the small amount of these, which could be acquired in the limited time they had, was of far less value than the mental development and general intelligence of their pupils, and they were right.

The method brought to Hartford by Mr. Gallaudet, and modified and improved by him and his associates, and from Hartford spread all over the country, raised the deaf of the United States to a higher plane than those of any other country, as is universally acknowledged.

Several years ago, the Government of Australia sent a gentleman to examine the Schools for the Deaf in Europe, Great Britain, and the United States. He visited the Schools of Germany, France, England, and the United States, examined their methods and their results. On his return home he made a report that the deaf of the United States were unquestionably better educated than those of any other country, but he regretted that pure oral methods were not in use there, because he believed that the results would have been still better. To what are these results so universally admitted to be superior due? Unquestionably the system of instruction which has been used here. The deaf of other countries realize this, and are pleading and crying out for our "broader and more flexible methods."

But do not understand me as considering that intelligible speech and ready lip reading are of little value. Far from it. I place great value upon them. I would sacrifice something of mental development to acquire them, but I would not make a great sacrifice.

I agree with our oralist friends that an honest effort should be made to teach speech and lip reading to every child entering school, and not abandoned until it becomes evident that the child would not acquire sufficient of these to be of any practical benefit, but I would not confine the pupil to that one means of instruction any more than I would require a carpenter to use only a chisel in building a house.

I can go along way with the oralists, but when they claim that only oral methods should be used, I must part company with them. At the same time I can respect their honest convictions and not abuse them, and I will do all I can to convert them from the error of their ways, for I believe that many a child of bright mind naturally, is dwarfed and stunted mentally by being confined to speech.

There has been a great outcry against the use of signs in the instruction of the deaf, and it has done good. In some schools they were abused; they were used beyond all reason to the exclusion of other means of instruction more helpful in their proper time and place. The sign language has sometimes been made an end, when it never should be more than a means. The scaffolding has sometimes been mistaken for the steeple. The thing to be kept constantly in view is, the mastery of the English language that the world of books may be open upon for information, for the most part the chief source of the mental growth of the deaf after leaving school. Any means that will help to attain this end should be freely used.

Well, my friends, the discussion of methods has been a free fight. I believe in every man standing by his colors and defending them vigorously. I would have him use a rapier and not a bludgeon. Much has been said in certain papers that would better have been unsaid. Let us fight for the principles, not against men. Fight to win. Let us give those who differ from us credit for honest convictions. They may be looking at the silver side of the shield, while we see the gold side. Let us persuade them, if we can, to advance and see the gold too.

There is one class of advocates with whom it is hard to have patience, and that is men who after a half hour's conversation with an expert, or of even less time in observation of the working of a system, know more about it in their own estimation, and are better fitted to instruct the world regarding it, than those who have devoted many years to the study and practice of it. By some such writers things have been said which have made the authors a laughing stock for both oralists and eclectics. It is a pity that they could not stand behind the scenes while their words are read. Their case is much as if a man should spend a half hour in the ward of a hospital, and then consider himself competent to instruct the medical profession and the world in general as to the proper way to treat typhoid fever. The world would say to him, "Go sit in a corner and meditate for a while on Proverbs 26: 12."

But I have wandered from my subject, Old Hartford! She is still alive and as vigorous as ever. Her brain is sound, her heart strong, her limbs still limber. She never did better work than she is doing to-day. She is wedded to no system; is willing to learn from any and all sources, and will adopt whatever she believes to be for the highest interest of those committed to her care." (Applause.)

Mr. Souweine next presented Dr. I. L. Peet as the son of one who

had been associated with Gallaudet, and an old and steadfast friend of the Association. Dr. Peet was greeted with a round of applause. He spoke substantially as follows, the translation being from notes from sign delivery:—

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—In a letter inviting me to attend this banquet given by the Manhattan Literary Association, in grateful remembrance of Rev. Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, who was born on the 10th of December, 1787, and whose soul has been individualized 108 years this day, Mr. Theodore A. Froehlich, the Secretary, used the following words:

"Dr. E. M. Gallaudet writes us he will be present. It would be most appropriate to the occasion to have the two honored sons of worthy sires, whose labors, like those of their fathers, have been so intimately identified, present."

It gives me special pleasure to meet Dr. E. M. Gallaudet on this occasion, and I only regret the absence of Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, who is doing for the deaf of Boston, what his brother is doing here. He was my playmate in youth, my associate as teacher in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and my life-long friend.

His father, Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, died on the 10th of September, 1851. He had lived on earth 63 years and 9 months. He has lived in heaven 44 years and three months. On the 1st of January, 1873, a little more than 22 years ago, he welcomed to the joys of the spirit-land, his friend and early assistant, my father, and, in an intellectual sense, the father of many of you, Harvey Prindle Peet.

I have, on this occasion, an advantage over most in this assembly. I am the only individual, except three, who has known Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. Dr. Job Williams, the principal of the Hartford School, has, for years, sat under the shade of his illustrious presence, and has breathed the atmosphere of the traditions by which his name has been handed down, but he has never seen him in the flesh—and that is one

of the disadvantages of being a young man. I saw him and regarded him as a friend, long before his son, who is now here, had the happiness of beholding him. Such was his sympathy with youth, that I felt, in his presence, not the awe that would naturally be inspired by one so much my superior, as the pleasure of intercourse with one who permitted me to feel myself his equal. His engaging manners, notwithstanding the disparity of years, placed me at my ease and caused me to take delight in his society.

He was a man peculiarly fitted for his great work. His scholarship was profound, his knowledge of mathematics was extraordinary, his style of speaking and writing the English language was exquisite, indeed classic. When he graduated from Yale College, it was difficult for the faculty to decide which should be regarded as the first scholar in his class, himself or Gardiner Spring, afterward celebrated as the foremost preacher in New York. He graduated equal in standing to Dr. Spring, the final competition for first place between the two being decided in favor of Dr. Spring solely for his possession of a stronger voice than Dr. Gallaudet.

After graduating, he successively turned his attention to business, to the study of the law, to the duties of an instructor in Yale College, and finally to the Christian ministry, which he supposed would be his life work. But Providence decided that his career was to be one altogether different. It was to bring to this country from France, to recommend as no other could, and to develop logically the system of teaching which has done more than any other to elevate the deaf-mute and make him a man among men. Its basis, recognized alike by the Abbe de l'Épée, and the revered Gallaudet, is the language of signs, in which the deaf-mute thinks, and therefore, they both endeavored to become masters thereof.

Whatever be the instrument by which he is taught, whether speech or the hand, the deaf-mute will instinctively make signs in his mind, for signs are to his thought what spoken words are to the thought of the hearing.

Gathered together as you now are, this occasion would be a failure without them. If you could all become endowed with the power of speech, if you could thereby express your sentiments in the most eloquent way, you would desire no satisfaction from it. You might be on a par with the most gifted orator, but still no response would be awakened in mind or heart, for lip-reading under the circumstances would not avail you where Chauncy M. Depew here this evening and made one of his famous speeches by voice alone; though his lips are perfectly clear, it would be so much thrown away, for none of you could read all he might say sufficiently to appreciate his great oratorical gifts. Your misfortune is that you are deaf, not that you are dumb, and deafness calls for a language that can be seen, not heard. Your misfortune was not removed till you were enabled to comprehend the thoughts of others expressed by gestures. Given these and you are placed in the same mutual position as hearing persons.

Much has been said about the relation of gold and silver. The first is so much more valuable than a small quantity of it represents a larger quantity of the other. Hence it is used in great transactions but not in small.

You could pay a large debt with gold, but you could not purchase with it a ride on the elevated railroad, because the latter would require a piece of gold so small as to be almost invisible. Hence the necessity of a bimetallic currency in which both gold and silver are used.

The combined method of teaching the deaf goes upon the same principle.

If "speech is silver and silence is gold," then golden thoughts, convincing arguments and stirring eloquence can reach the deaf only in a language that is seen and not heard, while less important and more commonplace matters, the small change of society which the deaf have to pass in communicating with hearing persons, can be relegated to oral speech.

The Combined method embraces instruction in both these modes of expression—the silent language of ideas and the sounding language of words. Let us, therefore, feel grateful that the system introduced by Gallaudet has been found so elastic that it has admitted of additions and improvements.

His sons have followed worthily in his footsteps, in which they have been emulated by other disciples, exemplifying the various phases of his work and its possibilities, but even if they had not done so much,

should ever cherish them in my heart, because they are his sons.

MR. SOUWEINE: I shall now call upon our friend, Principal Currier of the New York Institution, for a few words.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—It is now one o'clock, so I shall suggest to you only one thought to carry home with you. It has been said that the American people are lacking in reverence, but the man who said that could not have known the deaf of America. This evening we have visible evidence of the exception to the rule. The deaf revere Gallaudet as the man who led them out of bondage (Applause), and they do not hesitate to announce it to the world.

By a singular coincidence you have placed the picture of him whom we are assembled to honor on that magnificent portrayal of the grandest of Roman sports—the Chariot Race. If you have read the description of that scene in "Ben Hur," you cannot look upon the tapestry without feeling an inward rising of enthusiasm. So with the education of the deaf as we see this evening. It has been and is a pursuit which calls into play all the enthusiasm and the vigor of the best men. You will notice that Dr. Gallaudet's face smiles on the winner of the chariot race. I leave it to you to infer which method will first reach the goal in the present race between the methods of instructing the deaf.

Mr. E. A. Hodgson, Mr. W. G. Jones, and Mr. Theo. A. Froehlich were also called upon to make short addresses. It was near two o'clock in the morning when the last speaker had finished, and the company rose.

The Manhattan Literary Association has had many great celebrations in its time, but this year's affair easily eclipses all and brings to the Association well deserved praises; nor is that all, for it shows that when the deaf of Gotham get together in some great cause, forgetting alike schools, systems and minor differences, and come out into the open to acknowledge the supreme greatness of a truly great man, and the work he accomplished, they can do it in a manner that proves that they have little to learn in the way of social amenities from the great hearing world.

For this affair the deaf of New York owe the Manhattan Literary Association thanks;—certainly those who attended the banquet were richly repaid by a most enjoyable combination of mental and gastronomical good things, and they had as enjoyable a time as the college men who occupied the room next to that in which Gallaudet was being honored.

BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore Society of the Deaf held its fourth annual fair, and supper at its hall on Tuesday night, December 10th, and continued it on Wednesday night. It was a great success financially and socially. There was a large attendance, and the various booths and tables, at which were offered for sale a large variety of fancy articles, and goodies, were liberally patronized by everybody present.

Thomas H. Gallaudet's 108th anniversary fell on the former date. The Society did not forget to honor him.

A picture of his monument in a frame hangs upon the walls of the hall, and it was handsomely decorated with the United States flag and colors of the Society.

The booths were handsomely decorated with bunting and flag and laces. In front of the door appeared the regular sign, "Fair and Supper," for the attraction of passers-by. Miss Annie B. Barry came over from Frederick, to attend to her duties as chairman. She was assisted by Miss Bertha W. Kriesel, assistant-chairman, Misses Emma M. Schulte, and B. Newmann, Mrs. J. Kaufman, Mrs. P. C. Boss, Mrs. E. Smithson, Messrs. Wm. McElroy, R. E. Underwood, J. H. Mooney, and J. W. Briscoe. The committee in charge deserve credit for their indefatigable efforts to please every one present.

At the fancy table there was a doll dressed in white silk standing on a metal pedestal, which on pressing a lever, made the doll turn slowly around, while it gave out a music box waltz. The doll was raffled off for ten cents a chance.

The fancy table was presided over by the following ladies: Misses Bertha W. Kriesel, assistant-chairman, Emma M. Schulte, and Mrs. J. Kaufman; the confectionery table, Mrs. E. Smithson; and the supper and ice-cream tables, Mrs. P. C. Boss and Miss B. Newman. Mr. R. E. Underwood acted as cashier. Mrs. H. J. Gill acted as grabbagger, and did a rushing business. The sign "Have your fortune told," by Miss Fannie Wells, as a Gypsy Queen, was pinned to the lace at the entrance. In the kitchen there were two colored girls, former pupils of the Maryland School for the Deaf and Blind.

When the bill of fare was suggested, the following was written as being tempting to the palate: Speed oysters, raw oysters, turkey, ham, chicken salad, potato salad, slaw, biscuits, coffee, tea, ice-cream, cake.

Mr. Wm. McElroy acted as auctioneer, at the close, and there was a rush to buy the remnants. There were three prizes of

two dolls, and one basket of wax flowers, for drawing. The prize of one doll, worth two dollars and fifty cents, was gained by Mr. Wm. Bamhoff. The other prize, doll, five dollars, to Miss Emma M. Schulte. The last prize, a basket of wax flowers, went to Mr. Fred. C. Lurmann.

Prof. Chas. W. Ely, of the Maryland School for the Deaf, was among the visitors in the Society on Tuesday night, attending the fair, and was much pleased to meet many of his old friends.

Rev. Mr. J. M. Koehler, of Philadelphia, was there on Wednesday night, and purchased several articles.

Mr. William Ford, a deaf-mute from upper Fairmont, Md., donated a barrel of nice oysters to the fair.

Mr. James Fantom, of Perryman's, Md., who was treated at Johns Hopkins Hospital last October, was in town on December 10th with some things which were donated to the fair by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Gallion, of that place. Mr. Fantom said he was getting along splendidly, and is healthier than he was before his sickness. He returned home on Thursday morning.

The Society held its meeting last Wednesday night, and ordered the secretary to send by mail a vote of thanks to the persons who had donated articles to the fair. The Society has determined to give a Christmas tree and entertainment in its hall, on Friday night, December 27th, for the benefit of the children.

Rev. Mr. J. M. Koehler delivered a sermon in Grace Chapel on Friday night, December 13th, and the attendance was very good. He said he would try to come down to this city on the last of January, 1896, and deliver a nice lecture on his trip to Europe, in the Society's hall.

The Society will hold its next regular business meeting, on the first Monday of January, 1896, and the election of new officers will be acted upon. Moderator Geo. W. Veditz will probably send in the name of a new president prior to that date.

Miss Ella L. Merriek, of Secretary, Md., is in town as a guest of Miss Emma M. Schulte, spending her Christmas holidays; and Miss Katie Webster is a guest of Miss Turnitt.

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, the genial member of our Society, went to Washington, D. C., yesterday; and leaves for the South with Mr. James Moyhan of that city this morning. Their first stoppage will be in Wilmington, N. C., this evening, to visit their friend, Mrs. A. Holt.

A very enjoyable time was had last Sunday evening by the male members at the Society's hall. A nice lunch, consisting of spiced oysters, ham, coffee, biscuits, crackers, etc., was served. Among those present were Messrs. Wm. McElroy, J. A. Brantfick, J. E. Fowble, J. H. Mooney, E. Butterbaugh, C. M. Miller, H. S. Anderson, Fred. C. Lurmann, L. Kampe, J. W. Briscoe and others.

About twenty-five pupils of the Maryland School for the Deaf came home yesterday morning to spend the Christmas holidays with their parents and relatives. They will return to the School on Thursday, January 2d, 1896.

Prof. Charles W. Ely and his wife, who came over with the pupils yesterday, were seen on W. Baltimore Street on that evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gill went to Westminster, Md., yesterday, to attend the funeral of the late J. Stoner, the father of the late David Stoner, the former Boys' Supervisor at the Maryland School for the Deaf.

Grace Guild for the Deaf will have a Christmas tree in the chapel on Tuesday night, December 31st, and will give a Christmas gift to the children of deaf-mute parents. All the deaf are welcome.

There was a good crowd of deaf-mutes in the chapel, where Mr. Dan E. Moyhan delivered an interesting sermon. Misses Ella L. Merriek and Katie Webster, of Dorchester County, Miss A. B. Barry, and Miss Helen Wells, of the Maryland School for the Deaf, and Misses H. Addison and I. Pettit, two of the pupils of that school, were there.

"Wilford" wishes all readers and correspondents a "Merry Christmas," and a "Happy New Year."

WILFORD.

Dec. 22, 1895.

SERVICES FOR DEAF-MUTES, DECEMBER 29th.

SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, 3 P.M.

St. Ann's, in St. John the Evangelist's church, New York.
Pro-Cathedral, Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street, New York.
St. Mark's, Adelphi St., Brooklyn.
St. Paul's, Bridgeport, Conn.

Married.

At Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. on Thursday, December 19th, at 8 o'clock in the evening, by Rev. Austin W. Mann, assisted by the Rev. Alfred W. Arundel, D.D., Mr. Jonathan W. Haney, of South Bethlehem, Pa., and Miss Little Edith DeVilens, of Pittsburgh.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE.

A word About the College Periodical.

AN UNTERRIFIED DUCK.

An Interesting News Budget.

(From our Washington Correspondent.)

The *Buff and Blue's* second number, Vol. IV, is just out and makes a charming souvenir of College to send off with the home Christmas presents. It is well up to the well-known *Buff and Blue* standard, and the ivy-draped tower upon its cover is appropriately the theme of a prophetic poem written by Prof. Draper long years ago.

B. T. Jackson, '98, notes some pithily expressed thoughts on "A Purpose in Life;" the two articles following are marked by an odd, humorous satire. "College Heirlooms," which was omitted in the last number, hands us three more relics. The editorial department sends in its usual appeal to the students for literary articles, and Prof. Hotchkiss in the Alumni Department is amusingly sarcastic over the backwardness of the "sons of Gallaudet" to send news of themselves; he calls their invincible modesty really touching, but advocates repressing their modesty with a firm hand. It seems to me if the alumni could just have Prof. Hotchkiss explain to them what a distressing time he has in collecting stray items of their welfare out in the world, they might pitifully part with postage stamps and an item or two of Alumni news. According to Prof. Hotchkiss, he preserves the issues of about every paper for the deaf there is, and reads them at breakneck speed in search of college alumni names which he pounces on and lays aside for future reference. The result of his arduous task is an astonishing display of what Gallaudet's sons have accomplished, are accomplishing, or will accomplish out in the world.

You all ought to be glad if you were not in college this last week. The amount of heart-rending lamenting over "exams" was enough to make the strongest hearts quail. Everywhere were little groups discussing the announcements of those who were and were not exempt from examination. One daring duck, who had the luck to be among those envied ones who were exempt from all exams, had the audacity to announce a half-formed determination to take a certain examination anyhow in the belief that a slightly unsatisfactory rank could be raised. But such a remark was decidedly unique and created a nine days' wonder. For just think of *voluntarily taking an examination*. It is utterly beyond me!

The number who were exempt from all examinations was at low water mark and confined to two classes about half a dozen in each, evenly divided between the two sexes. But of course the majority were exempt in one or more studies. Contrary to assertions made again and again by careless observers, our foot-ball team had more than its share or at least a fair share of those who were exempt from examinations. Football doesn't preclude good standing utterly as a good many seem to think.

Among the amusing results of examination announcements was a terse notice stating that the "Saturday Night Dramatic Club" had decided not to present the play, "Lend me five Shillings," arranged for the 21st. Cause—examinations. There was a certain mournful refrain between the lines of the announcement of its postponement to come some time in January. Evidently *someone* had been reckoning without the host.

However, the club promises to give us the amusing tale, "Handy Andy," on the evening of the 28th. But exams or no-exams the "co-eds" took Friday night off, and an enthusiastic party went to see "Trilby," at Albaugh's handsome new opera house, erected where the old Blaine mansion stood. And we saw "Taffy" and the "Laird" in their studio, where "Trilby" and "Little Billee" acted out the tale which has touched so many. We saw Svengali and his masterly mind and evil genius, and ever since we've been acting out strange hypnotic scenes, for we too have fierce black eyes and yellow "Trilby" heads among us. In one "co-ed" boudoir hangs a sketch of "Trilby" as "Trilby," and on the door of this same room hangs the label, "Studio of the Three Musketeers of the Brush," and on entering one will find large easels before which the artists are busily at work on Christmas sketches.

Another college topic now is "Who goes home for the holidays?" So far the news is that Fellow Clarke left for home Wednesday morning; Fister, Thursday; Miss

Watts, Saturday; while Terry will go later, also Misses Rogers, Kershner, Ellsworth, Allison, will be at home soon. Carrell will visit relatives in Virginia, Rothert and Jackson will visit Baltimore, Lewis will be home and also Sullivan; Mr. Sullivan will probably visit—ahem!—Buffalo—the city, of course.

Miss Patenaude, '98, leaves on the 27th for Montreal, Canada. She is not to return to College, having decided to attend the Montreal School for the Deaf in order to learn French. French is taught here in college for one year, in Senior or Junior year. Miss Patenaude, being a Soph, was not permitted by the Faculty to join the French class. Her mother, being French, earnestly desires her to study the language, hence her departure for Canada. French, as taught there, would be a far different affair from what it is here, for of course we study the classical literary French, while the Montreal school would teach the French of the people; the practical use of the language will fully repay Miss Patenaude for her much-regretted departure from college.

The Orientals and Canterburys are to play a game at National Park Tuesday. Our star player, Price, has been asked to play with the Orientals and will do so.

The Bowling Alley rings with the rumbling of the balls and the clank of tumbling pins now. The tournament is to be from the 24th to 30th. By common talk, '96 or '99 are warranted to win the cup.

The French class came across the word *l'Épée*, or the sword; so Abbe de l'Épée would be Abbe of the Sword.

The Junior and Senior young ladies are to assist Miss Fannie Chickering receive on New Year's Day. Miss Greener will also be one of the receiving party.

Miss Mary Gordon's Articulation and lip-reading classes have been organized into a so-called "Short Story Club," meeting every Tuesday from 1:30 to 2:30. Short stories are told orally by the members and teacher and the day's recitation is materially increased in interest.

Dr. Fay has been elected President of *The Literary Society* of Washington. A curious thing about this society is that it has no distinctive name other than "The Literary Society," among its members being some of the most noted names in Washington literary circles or in the whole country, so it is appropriately termed simply "The Literary Society."

Miss Pope made a short visit with Miss Fish on her way home, from Philadelphia to Frederick.

Misses Rogers and Marshall took tea with Mr. Adams and wife Sunday evening.

Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon, Sr., were interested visitors at the "co-ed" "gym" class last Monday. "Gym" closed on Tuesday last but some innocent duck "co-eds" were whiled into believing that class would be held as usual on Thursday, so they donned their gym suits, and while the whole college was cramming for exams they went over to gym and making the best of it, pluckily went through the usual exercises.

Mr. Banerji will visit Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

There was an exciting time on the Green the other day during the "Baron's" visit. He made a call on Prof. Draper, rang the bell when the house was empty of all save Mrs. Draper in the third story and the cook. No one answering his repeated rings, he walked in as he had been instructed to do by his New York deaf friends. Through room after room, upstairs he marched, and as Mrs. Draper heard the approaching intruder she declared it was an intoxicated man and off she sped to Prof. Draper at college. He rushed over; his cook sped over to Prof. Gordon's, the cook there hurried off to summon Lucas. Mr. Denison came over post-haste to find out the trouble, and in the midst of pandemonium the noble "Baron" de Greer came out the back door, having traveled up and down stairs and found no one. Explanations, and we draw the curtain.

Happy New Year! and don't forget your resolutions.

LAURA McDILL.

Killed by a Horse.

COLUMBUS.

Special Points in the
Annual Report.A RESIGNATION AND AN
APPOINTMENT.

Brevities.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

In the 49th Annual Report of the Trustees of the Institution to the Governor, they state that, quite a large expenditure was made the past year in placing the building in a better sanitary condition. Much, however, remains to place the building in first-class shape, especially that devoted to school room purposes, which are just the same as when the house was first opened twenty-seven years ago, only worse made by wear and tear. They second the recommendation of the superintendent that the school rooms be remodeled, refurnished, and equipped in a manner to have that part of the building on an equal appearance with the rest.

They ask for an appropriation to carry out this purpose. They speak approvingly of the new superintendent, and that since he has taken hold the discipline has been good, and they look forward to a new spirit and a new growth of favorable public sentiment for the Institution.

Speaking upon the qualifications of teachers, and the future appointments of the same, the trustees say: "There has been years a complaint that persons who are not qualified have found their way into the institution as teachers. While we think that the teachers in this institution will rank in ability with those of other schools, we also feel that qualification is a merit upon which we ought to put a high estimate, and we would recommend the enactment of a law creating an examining board, consisting of the superintendent, the principal and state school commissioner, whose duty it will be to examine applicants for positions as teachers in this school, that only the best teachers will be secured for this work, thereby removing from the public mind any doubt as to the ability of those to whose hands the education of the mute children is intrusted."

Superintendent Jones reports the schools as doing good work, that the teachers are faithful and industrious and in enthusiasm compare well with those of the public schools. There are twenty-seven teachers employed, counting the principal; six teachers are engaged in oral work. The progress so far made by pupils in speaking and lip-reading, commends additional teachers in this kind of work. He favors granting the deaf the same privileges afforded the hearing children as to school advantages, and favors making the course twelve instead of ten years as now.

He speaks of the poorly-lighted school rooms, which on dark, cloudy days, the poor quality of gas fails to light up sufficiently to permit pupils and teachers easily to see to read print. The cheapest and at the same time most satisfactory light would be electricity, and a plant should be built to afford all the State Institutions in the city its benefits.

The attendance on November 15, was 371—186 boys and 185 girls. This is a slight falling off from last year, but is accounted for by the hard times in the State. The general health of the pupils during the year, was good. The expenditures of the past year were \$97,357.82.

The various societies of the pupils are commended as supplying important needs. The trustees held their monthly meeting Tuesday evening. A new set of rules was presented by the superintendent, which were adopted and ordered printed. Mrs. Eliza Reed, one of the boys' attendants, presented her resignation, and it was accepted. She is to become chief matron in the Protestant Hospital of this city. Mr. J. M. Steward, of Manchester, Ohio, a teacher of ten years' experience in the Public Schools, was appointed to take the place of Ira Crandon, who has quit the profession. The new teacher is at present acting as attendant in the place of Mrs. Reed in order to familiarize himself in the sign-language.

Mrs. Reed was kindly remembered by a number of her associates, by the presentation of a gold ring set with a diamond and an emerald, and a gold pin. The presentation took place in the dining room, where the members of the Board of Trustees, Supt. Jones, Principal Patterson, the wives of the two latter, the matrons and several others had gathered to do justice to some refreshments prepared for the occasion. Superintendent Jones made the presentation address, speaking of Mrs. Reed as one who had done her

duty well and had won the confidence and esteem of her associates during her stay here. He regretted her loss to the Institution, but the Protestant Hospital would be the gainer. Mrs. Reed replied as well as she could under the circumstances, in which she thanked her friends for this mark of esteem for her. Then followed a series of stories and music by a number of those present, and all felt that they had spent a couple of hours pleasantly together, when the time for parting came.

The store windows form an attractive feature of the streets now with their Christmas displays, and its a sight well worth seeing. In order that the children might gaze upon the many beautiful scenes, Superintendent Jones, during the week, has taken them up town by divisions, and they heartily enjoyed their visits.

Mr. William de Silver was here for a couple of days, on business, and met some of his former school-mates.

The Ladies' Aid Society held a meeting Thursday evening, and made arrangements for choosing officers of their association next Thursday. They also settled upon the accounts of their last social, and found they had cleared, above expenditures, \$33.30.

Through Miss C. M. Feasely, Governor McKinley has contributed \$25 to the Home fund and Auditor of State Poe \$5. Miss Annie Sittel also collected \$8.

The glad-Christmas time is again near, with its happy, joyous cheer for young and old: May all the JOURNAL readers realize their fondest anticipations on this day of days, is the sincere wish of the writer, and may 1896, which will have dawned upon us ere our next letter appears in the JOURNAL, be to them one full of good things and prosperity.

Dec. 21, '95. A. B. G.

Eugene Field's Courtship.

Mrs. Eugene—Julia Sutherland Comstock—was the second of five beautiful sisters who are still spoken of in St. Joseph as "the pretty Comstock girls." Mr. Field became acquainted with Edgar N. Comstock at the University of Missouri, and they arranged to go to Europe together.

Prior to their departure Mr. Field was invited to spend a few days at the Comstock residence. He accepted and was there introduced to Julia Comstock, then a girl of fifteen.

It was a case of love at first sight, declares the Boston Transcript.

Mr. Field remained a month, and during the whole of that time devoted himself to the object of his affection. When the month was ended he had declared himself and been accepted. It was agreed that the marriage should take place upon his return from Europe, where he expected to remain a year.

He said good-bye to his beloved, and with her brother as a companion went to New York to embark.

Somewhere in the East Mr. Comstock had lost sight of him, and after several days careful investigation learned that he had gone back to St. Joseph for another farewell.

At last they sailed, but six months of absence was all that Mr. Field could endure, and he returned to America, hurried to the home of his little sweetheart and insisted on a speedy wedding.

On attaining his majority, Mr. Field came into possession of a handsome fortune left to him by his father. At twenty-three he had contrived to part with a large amount of it, as he had no occupation and lived expensively after marriage the housekeeping made extensive inroads upon the remainder of it. Many years of struggle upon a newspaper man's salary taught Mrs. Field valuable lessons of financiering, but Mr. Field never profited by any of it.

He remained just as improvident as ever, and, although his income became a large one, it would hardly have paid the expense of the household, added to Mr. Field's mania for books and curios, but for her wise administration.

There has always been only one weak spot in her armor, once wrote her brother-in-law, John Ballantyne; she continued to repose confidence in her husband. She would always intrust to him sums which she had appropriated for specific purposes, hoping against hope that he might not divert them.

She once commissioned him to pay the installment due upon his life insurance policy, having gathered together the requisite money with some difficulty.

A few hours later he returned to the house, accompanied by a man who bore eight large paste-board boxes on his shoulder. Mr. Field had come upon a very fine collection of butterflies—eight hundred specimens—and, forgetting all about the insurance, had purchased them.

Dr. Forman in the dead house autopsies of the Philadelphia Hospital says that in 250 chronic alcoholists nearly 90 per cent. had fatty degeneration of the liver, 60 per cent. had congestion or a dropsical state to the brain; the same number an inflamed or degenerated stomach,

Mrs. Field's only complaint was expressed in these words: "Dear me, Gene, where on earth can we put all those things?"

Mr. G. S. Porter, of Trenton, N. J., will be in New York City next week.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Union Traction Com-
pany's Big StrikeTHE CAUSE OF FEW NEWS
ITEMS.Mr. Harry Gunkei's Narrow
Escape--A Few Other News
Items.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

A very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all!

The strike of the conductors and motormen of the Union Traction Company of this city began last Tuesday morning. A few cars guarded by the police were run for a short time, but were taken back as they were attacked by the people in sympathy with the strikers. Today, Sunday, no cars are run at all, consequently "The Recorder" is unable to send much news to the JOURNAL.

Owing the street cars strike, Mr. Harry Gunkel has been obliged to take the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad train to and from Frankford to attend to his work. Yesterday morning two heavily-laden passenger trains came in collision on the high trestle and embankment on the Frankford Branch. Two passengers were killed in the crash and ten were severely injured. Mr. Gunkel was a passenger on one of the trains, and narrowly escaped being injured or perhaps killed.

The other day the dailies of this city stated that the Germantown Academy football team, which won the championship and cup of the Inter-academic Association, after a series of brilliant victories, admitted that the only game in which they were defeated during the year, was with the deaf-mute team of the Mt. Airy School, who were (an excuse) much heavier than their own boys.

Mr. Alex. Lester Pach, of New York, was at the Mt. Airy Institution a few days ago, and took the pictures of the Mt. Airy School football team. A copy is in the hands of an engraver. A long article with the cut of the team will appear in one of our dailies before long.

The attendance at the literary meeting of All Souls' Club last Thursday evening was not very large, but the debate, which was on the Venezuelan question, was very interesting. Rev. Mr. Koehler, Messrs. Reider, Ziegler, Breen, and others took part.

The pupils of "Wingohocking Hall" at the Mt. Airy School, will give an interesting play entitled the "Queen of Dublin," with Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks, at the chapel of the school next Saturday evening, December 28th.

The children of the Mt. Airy School will be allowed to go home on the 24th to spend Christmas with their parents, but they are expected to be back to school on the 26th.

Your correspondent being the father of two loving children, has been occupied for the past nine evenings in making a toy two-story cottage, with porch all around it.

Mr. William F. Irwin, who was taught in the Oral Department at the Mt. Airy School, has opened an Oyster restaurant on Girard Avenue. Good luck to him!

"Baron" Griotlet de Geer was shown through the departments of the Mt. Airy School last Monday morning by Mr. Robert M. Ziegler.

Miss Mary Lentz returned home from Brooklyn, N. Y., where she had a very pleasant visit.

THE RECORDER.
PAID., Dec. 22, '95.

The Influence of Alcohol on the
Longevity of Man.

Dr. Crothers, of Hartford, who has had long experience in the management of institutions for the inebriate and insane, says that "inebriety is the active cause of from 15 to 50 per cent. of all insanity; from 60 to 90 per cent. of all pauperism, and from 50 to 85 per cent. of all crime," then asks the questions, "Who can estimate the relief of the taxpayers by the removal of the perils to both property and life from drunkenness?"

Dr. Day, of Boston, in his late annual report of the Washington Home for the Treatment of Inebriates, says: "On the individual the effect of vicious alcoholic indulgence is disease of the body. Sooner or later it must succumb. Disease of the mind is not far off. It may be delirium or insanity."

Dr. Forman in the dead house autopsies of the Philadelphia Hospital says that in 250 chronic alcoholists nearly 90 per cent. had fatty degeneration of the liver, 60 per cent. had congestion or a dropsical state to the brain; the same number an inflamed or degenerated stomach,

while not quite one per cent. had normal kidneys.

To be convinced of the cause of so much pauperism in the country, we have only to examine the statistics of the liquor traffic in the United States.

"According to the report of Internal Revenue Commissioner Mills, for the year 1895 the excise on the saloons paid \$609,000,000, for whiskey and \$617,258,460 for beer, a total of \$1,226,258,460, the interest of which for one minute at 6 per cent. per annum is \$8,515,68." This would more than pay off the national debt, and would feed and clothe all the poor of the country.

When we look abroad over the world and take a bird's eye view of the evil effects of intemperance in its various aspects, its production of disease and death, the destruction of happiness and home, pauperism and crimes innumerable, with general demoralization, we are astonished that any thinking man, much less a physician, should come to the conclusion that drinking men and drunkards enjoy greater longevity than total abstainers.—*The Medical Progress, April, 1895.*

Short Stories Retold.

In committee in the House of Lords, one of the peers accused the Duke of Wellington of not understanding the bill under discussion. The Duke, who was rather a fiery man, got up, and, thumping the table, said: "My lords, I read this bill once, I read it twice, I read it three times, and if after all that I don't understand it, why, then, my lords, I must be a d—d stupid fellow!"

In a town in one of the Northern States an ex-judge is cashier of a bank. One day recently he refused to cash a cheque offered by a stranger. "The cheque is all right," he said, "but the evidence you offer in identifying yourself as the person to whose order it is drawn is scarcely sufficient." "I've known you to hang a man on less evidence, judge," was the stranger's response. "Quite likely," replied the ex-judge; "but when it comes to letting go of cold cash, we have to be careful."

Mr. Sutherland Edwards tells the following story of Vivier, the famous horn-player, who was an incorrigible practical joker. On one occasion, in an omnibus, he alarmed his fellow-passengers by pretending to be mad. He indulged in the wildest gesticulations, and then, as if in despair, drew a pistol from his pocket. The conductor, was called upon to interfere, and Vivier was on the point of being disarmed, when suddenly he broke the pistol in two, handed half to the conductor and began to eat the other half. It was made of chocolate.

The recent death of Lady Burgoyne has called forth many reminiscences of the famous flight of the Empress Eugenie to England after the proclamation of the French Republic. The Empress was accompanied by Sir John Burgoyne, and it was to him that she paid one of the prettiest compliments ever paid by a brave woman to a brave man. As she went on board his yacht, Sir John asked his Imperial charge whether she were not afraid. "I am never afraid," said the Empress, "when I am in the company of an English gentleman."

The late Alexandre Dumas used to tell of a double-action joke which he played on Meissonier, who was a botanist in his hours of leisure.

The famous dramatist sent the artist a paper containing the dried roe of a herring, telling him that it was the seed of a very rare plant.

"How are the seeds coming on?" he asked the great painter the next time he saw him. "Oh beautifully; I have planted them in a circle," and he took the astonished joker to a corner of the garden where the heads of young herrings were just peeping up.

Pat Alexander was well known in Scotland on account of his eccentricities. On one occasion he rushed up to Dr. William Chambers and said excitedly, "Have you found her?" "Found whom?" said the surprised doctor. "The woman you were advertising for?" "Woman! I haven't been advertising for any woman." "Oh yes, you have; here it is," and he produced a soiled advertisement, clipped from *The Scotsman*. The doctor took it and read: "Wanted, a woman to clean chambers." When he looked for Pat Alexander that gentleman had vanished.

Senator Sherman tells the following incident of his school-day exploits: "We had as teacher a small man named Lord, whom we boys named 'Bunty Lord.' One day four of us were wandering on the common and found a dead sheep, and we carried it to the schoolroom and set it beside Lord's desk. Then I wrote a Latin couplet stating that this was a very worthy sacrifice to a very poor Lord, and placed it on the head of the sheep. Next morning when Lord found the mutton he was furious, and rose in his wrath. The culprits were discovered and expelled, but Lord, too, lost his place, as it was adjudged he was unable to manage unruly pupils."

An amusing tale is told of an aristocratic rector in the south of

Ireland who rejoiced (?) in the plebeian name of Murphy. Anxious to eradicate this horror from his otherwise illustrious house, he sought the archives and found that in the good old days when "Keltie" was the language of the country, Murphy was called O'Morechoe. His soul rejoiced, and he now advertises in the press that he has renounced forever "my said newer or Anglicized name of Murphy for the ancient family patronymic of O'Morechoe." Let all the souls of all the Murphys be glad, and even that of the humble potato, which need no longer be stigmatized as a "Murphy."

How Soap Cleanses.

Most persons have very indistinct ideas of the manner in which soap acts in removing dirt. This is not a simple matter as it may seem, for even chemists have been more or less puzzled by it; although there is now substantial agreement among them as to the chemistry of the process. One of the explanations of the cleansing action of soap is due to a suggestion made by no less famous a man of science than Prof. W. Stanley Jevons.

It is generally considered that the efficacy of soap depends mainly upon its decomposition, when it is mixed with water, into an alkali and a fatty acid. The alkali thus set free dissolves the grease by which the dirt is attached to the surface to be cleaned and the water then carries the dirt off. But this is not all; the fatty acid from the soap neutralizes any free alkali remaining after the loosening of the dirt, and thus prevents the alkali from attacking the cleansed surface itself. This is very important when soap is applied to the skin, and the painful effects produced by some varieties of soap are due to the fact that they possess an excess of free alkali, more than the fatty acids can neutralize.

But there are other factors concerned in the action of soap. Its cohesive power, upon which the formation of soap-bubbles and lather depends, enables it to gather up the dirt as it is loosened by the alkali. Then, too, the process is assisted by the curious property which soap possesses of producing a great agitation among solid particles suspended in water. This, of course, tends to the ready removal of the dirt after it has been detached from the surface, and it is this action that Professor Jevons has pointed out as being one of the elements of the cleansing power of soap.—*Exchange.*

Killed on the Track.

Clarence L. Evans, a deaf boy, was struck by an engine while walking on the railroad track near Hannibal, Mo., the 2d inst. It is the same old story: "He was walking on the track and failed to see the approaching train," and of course he did not hear it. "Death instantaneous." We have been unable to gather any of the particulars further than were contained in a short paragraph in the *La Grange, Mo., Herald-Democrat*, and we presume the deaf-mute alluded to is the same Clarence Evans who was at school here last year, who at that time lived in Monroe City.—*Mo. Record.*

Weather Signals.

A fog in February indicates a frost in May.

Rain is frequently augured by bearded frost.

Tulips and dandelions close up before a rain.

The note of a sand mole is a sure sign of frost.

If it rains after 12 at noon it will rain next day.

If it rains before sunrise expect a fair afternoon.

A green Christmas will make a full churchyard.

Three white frosts will bring a storm every time.

Rain long foretold, long lasts, short notice, soon past.

If gnats are plentiful in spring, expect a fine autumn.

A rainbow in the morning is the shepherd's warning.

When wrens are seen in winter expect plenty of snow.

If October is warm the following February will be cold.

Her First Cake.

She measured out the butter with a very solemn air. The milk and sugar also. And she took the greatest care To count the eggs correctly, and to add a little bit Of baking powder, which, you know, beginners oft omit. Then she stirred it all together, and she baked it full an hour— But she never quite forgave herself for leaving out the flour! —*Springfield Homestead.*

The many readers of the JOURNAL will be pained to hear that Mrs. Elizabeth M. Pratt, mother of Mrs. J. W. Pratt, of Brooklyn, died in the latter part of November last, in Richmond, Va., after a brief illness, at an advanced age. Mrs. Pratt and her near relatives attended the funeral in Richmond, where she was buried.

New Year's.

Mrs. H. L. Jahring will, assisted by Mrs. P. Kearth, Mrs. G. Abrams, Mrs. J. Wilkinson, Mrs. J. W. Pratt, Mrs. J. E. Hegan, Misses J. Daly, A. Cullen, L. Foland, and a few ladies, receive her friends on January 1st, at her residence, No. 41 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.



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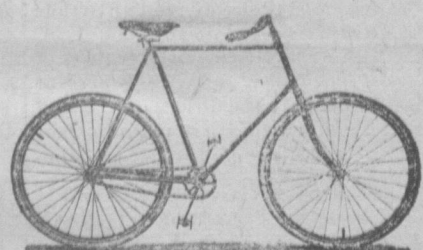
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